WASHINGTON D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 1, 1886.

The District Visited by an Earthquake.

CITIZENS FLEE FROM THEIR HOMES PANIC-STRICKEN.

Tirce Distinct Shocks Claimed to Have Been Felt.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS TREMBLE PROM THE UNSEEN FORCE.

Fainting Women at Albaugh's Opera

THE "REPUBLICAN'S" PREDICTION FULLY VERIFIED.

Country.

Washington has enjoyed an earthquake experience. It was met with last night out 9:57 o'clock, and the visit, although short, was anything but welcome. At the hour above given many people had retired for the night, or were retiring, while the streets were comparatively quiet, as it was still early for the theaters to close. All of a sudden there was an undulating motion which alarmed those in their dwellings and places of business, and the streets, which had been quiet only the moment before, were filled with alarmed and excited citi-

For a while no one seemed able to explain the trouble and the first word was to try and quiet those badly frightened and almost When calmer moments came one after another would relate their experience. Reports from other sections of the city were heard from and it did not take long to reach the conclusion that the capital of the nation's latest, most forcible caller had come in the shape of an earthquake shock. When this conclusion had been reached the timid ones were again scared lest the shock might be repeated and dangerous results ensue. Those of great pervous temperament, and this included many men as well as women, were not some fatality should befall them, but after waiting some time and there being no indication of a repetition of the shock, suffi-

cient confidence was regained, and they went back to their homes. Probably the visitation was no more strongly felt than in the Post building. addition to the REPUBLICAN, Post, Critic, and Gazette, there are the Columbian. cupying the upper portion of the building. When the floors began swaying gas chandeliers vibrated, and men felt the chairs move in which they were sitting, instant alarm was noticeable on every side. In the two composing rooms the printers standing at their cases were amazed at seeing the frames move, and on each floor the same conclusion was reached—that the building was trembling and about to collage. Self-preservation was the next thought, and on each floor there was a general rush for the steirway. Amidst great excitement, the stsirway. Amidst great excitement, the club men, editors, reporters, and printers made rapid strides down the stairway and hastened into the street. The compositors and those stripped for work in the newspaper offices did not stop to change their clothes, but grabbed their street clothing and rushed from the building, carrying their wardrobe under their arms. While standing in the street hesitating what to do, and looking up as if expecting the building soon to fall, their attention was attracted by the rush of men from Grand Army Hall, corner of Ninth and D streets. They were making a hasty exit, and it was evident corner of Ninth and D streets. They were making a hasty exit, and it was evident that good speed was being attained. There, too, it was learned that the same sensation had been experienced, as at the Post building, and it was then concluded that "the carthquake period" had arrived. While taiking at that corner a man, hatless and almost breathless, came down Ninth street at the top of his speed, saying that the patent office and houses on F street were falling down. A prompt visit to that locality showed many frightened people, but no serious results from the shock. At the corner of Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue it seemed stronger than in some other places, and, as it rocked the rooms, the inmakes quickly vacated and sought safety in the street. "The Portland" had its experience, and it came near having a scrious turn. The

localities the abook was more perceptible. Some of the residents out on the suburbs insist that they had a second abook, and the first. After the numerous sensations and the undulation produced had passed away, the suburbans retired to their homes and beds satisfied that the end of the world

AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS
the tall building shook like a leaf. Lieut.
Vernon, who was scated on the ground
floor, was nearly thrown from his chair.
The swaying made every fumate beat a
heaty retreat. Nearly every building in
that vicinity was shaken so badly that the
occupant rushed frantically out into the
street. The city hall trembled violently,
and reserved in it hastened to get outside. street. The city hall trembled violently, and everybody in it hastened to get outside. Assistant District Attorney Taggart was at work in his room, and when he felt the shock he made for the street as quick as he could. The people in the Murray boarding house were terribly frightened. Many of the ladies were in bed, and, hastly domning what clothing they could, left the building. The strangest part was that many people in the neighborhood of the city hall in their excitement rushed frantically to police headquarters, thinking that they could there learn the full particulars. In a short space of time at least 260 men and women had collected around Licut, Vernon, who was kept pilled with questions. "It is an earthquake shock," was all he could say. The kept piled with questions, "It is an earth-quake shock," was all he could say. The women seemed to be very much unnervel.

THE TELEPHONE ROOMS on the fourth floor were occupied by Messrs. Richards and Welch. The fire alarm telegraph instruments were seen shaking ten or twelve minutes after the shock was feit or twelve minutes after the shock was felt.
Operator Welch very soon began receiving
messages from all parts of the city, asking
what the trouble was. The reports from
the stations, except Georgetown, anowed
that the shock was felt all over the city.
The Masonic and Old Fellows' halls were so
badly shaken that the members of the
stodges in session adjourned without cere-

mony. Sergeant Mulhall was nearly shaken out of his hed at the fifth preciont. Mr. Offurt stated that an M street car, when near the bridge crossing, was shaken off the track. The earthquake was felt very

AT THE INSANE ASYLUM
the big buildings shook frightfully. A momentary panic took place among the inmates. The patent office was shaken up so that it created consternation among the people in it. The large chandeller awayed to and fro with great violence. At the capitol the same feeling was experienced. The watehmen in the War, Navy, and State Department building reported that they felt the shock very strong. At the treasury building, white house, Smithsonian building, museum, agricultural department, and postoffice building, the officials reported that they felt the buildings shake. After the shock was over many people, out of curlosity, visited the monument lot to see what damage had been done to the monument. The watchman was pilled with numerous questions. AT THE INSANE ASYLUM

THE MONUMENT WAS STILL STANDING. THE MONUMENT WAS STILL STANDING, whether it sustained any damage could not be learned as the night was too dark. The big building on New York avenue, near Fifteenth street, in which the telephone company is located, was shaken from the basement to the attic. The operators fled from the rooms, as did also the occupants of the building. There was for a few minutes every indication that the tall building would fall. After the operators had recovered from their fear they returned to their instruments and very soon were busily congared in trying to answer the numberless questions sent over the wires. Rupil's building, on Seventh street, was badly cracked, as also several other buildings on that street. Though it cannot be positively stated, but from all indications the

in that section of the city running north and south between the capitol and the executive mansion. The shock was felt more powerfully in the tops of large build-

ings.

The station houses in all parts of the city were visited by people, all of whom went there with the expectation of hearing full particulars of the affair. In East Washington the abock was felt very strongly. The watchman at the navy yard reported that the shock was severe, but it was not known whether any damage had been done or not. The officers on duty at the workhouse and the ideal of the extreme eastern part of The officers on duty at the workhouse and at the jail in the extreme eastern part of the city feit the shock sensitively. Many people were thrown out of their beds and chairs. Many stories were aflost last night of women fainting from fright. Chief Parris of the fire department was about stepping upon the curb at Fifth and F streets northwest, when the shock knocked him back several feet and he had difficulty in keeping on his feet. The Baltimore and Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio depot officials spoke of the severe shock their buildings received.

AT LEBAUGH'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE
the "Mascot" was in progress when, just at
9:57 o'clock, a heavy swaying shock was
feit which lasted a full half minute. In
the galleries it was heaviest, where it
seemed as if the building was swaying to
and fro. Those sitting on the edge of their
chairs were titled forward so as to lose
their balance. The entire andience was
seized with uncontrollable fear, and with
one accord nearly all srose and started on
a rush for the doors. Five ladies in the
galleries fainted, and it was remarked
as a disgraceful scene that the men generally pressed by fainting women and made
for the stafrways, so that the hallways were
crowded with men when not a woman had
got out of the doors. A couple of hundred
people had reached the open air when the
ushers, who were on the first floor and felt
the shock but alightly, and believed the
panic was caused by some false report, attempted to reassure the audience and
induce them to return to their seats.

A WILD SCENE WAS PRESENTED. AT ALBAUGH'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE

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The fainting ladies received hurried attention and frightened faces were general. It was some time before the idea that an earthquake had occurred became prevalent, and many believed that the building had been shook from some other cause. After quiet was restored, between two and three hundred people left the theater not to return, and the balance settled down, and the opera continued.

the opera continued.

It was 10:15 o'clock when the shaking sensation again commenced, and the thoroughly frightened audience again made for the doors. This was at the end of the second act, and when the third act opened second act, and when the third act opened not more than half the audience present during the early part of the evening were in their scats. There was no outery during the evening, the fright showing itself in another manner. An occupant on the front row of the peanut gallery, who was lounging with his feet against the wires of the rall before him, felt such a terrible shaking he called to his companions by his side to stop their capers, believing it was their work. There was a third shock at 10:30 o'clock, but not so heave. o'clock, but not so heavy.

KARTHQUARE AT WILLARD'S

EASITIQUARE AT WILLARD'S.

The first news of the earthquake by the clerk at Willard's hotel was given by a guest occupying a room on one of the high floors, who came down in haste and out of breath to the desk.

"Do guests in this hotel complain of the building shaking?" he inquired. "I have had such a shaking that I thought the building was coming down. The globes on the chandelier were just rattling and my looking glass shook so I thought it would come down. I would like to have my trunk brought down stairs."

The clerks being on the ground floor had felt nothing and was dazed, but similar reports began pouring in to show the true mature of the shaking up.

When the first shaking began the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company and others who happened to be in the Corcoran building made a rush for the stairs, and five minutes after the first motion was feit the street in front of the building on we stilled. The telegraph office heliog on

Corcoran building made a rush for the stairs, and five minutes after the first motion was felt the streat in front of the building was filted. The telegraph office being on the sixth floor, the shocks was more severe than in most places. Chairs were tilted and operators who were writing had their hands shaken so as to blur their copy and often to blot their paper.

On wiring the news to other offices they were surprised to find that the shock had extended all over the country east of the Mississippi, north and south.

"What is the cause of sarthquakes according to your theory?" asked a reporter for the REPUBLICAN of Mr. F. L. Capen, to whom the credit of predicting the monthly earthquake periods in their order belongs.

"Earthquakes, volcanic cruptions, and all weather phenomena, from the gentlest to the most terrile," he answered, "are parts of one great system, organized and governed by the mutual relations, chiefly of the 'three bodies,' viz: the aun, the moon, and the earth. All material misses throughout the universe exert their share of influence within given limitations, in obedience to incovable law. But, in general, their vast distances and scattered distribution in opposite regions of space reduces their force to such a degree that it is apparently inappreciable, by mutual counterraction."

"It is the concentrated attraction of the sun and moon on the mass of the earth, operating conjointly with the centrifusi

"it is the concentrated attraction of the sun and moon on the mass of the earth, operating conjointly with the centrifugal force of the earth in revolution. That is at the bottom. The result is the tidal systems, viz: of the occan, of the air, and of the flux mass, boxed up within the thin crust of the planet. A moment's reflection will make clear the true results. One element is proximity. Perigee and perihelion are trime. The equinoxes are very effective proximity. Perigee and perihelion are prime. The equinoxes are very affective crises, as is shown in this now current period."

Maj. Powell, of the geological survey, says that there is a line of weakness in the crust of the earth, beginning somewhere south of Raleigh, N. C., and extending in a line along the tide water past Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, and Troy, N. Y.; that Lib line of weakness is marked by a displacement. In some places this displacement being 2 flecture in the rocks, in other places a fault, and in the neighborhood of this displacement. Is found the principal waterfalls which constitute the water powers of the Atlantic slope. "It will be interesting," he adds, "to discover the relations of the point of origin of this carthquake to this line of displacement, or earthquake to this line of displacement or

THE SHOCKS ELSEWHERE.

Consternation and Excitement Oreated in Various Cities North, South, East, and West - Startling Undulations -People Thrown From Their Feet-Buildings Damaged - Fortunate Escapes From Fatalities.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 .- A very perceptible arthquake shock, lasting about ten seconds, was experienced here at 9:57 this evening. It was felt here in the operating room of the Western Union building, where the switch-board was swayed for a second or so, and in the Associated Press rooms, in a higher story of the Western Union building, the undulations were quite stariling, persons while walking experiencing a diszy feeling, with a sensation as of failing. There are thus far no reports of damars, and it is yet impossible togtell how widespread the shocks were extended.

MEADVILLE, FA., Aug. 31—At 10 p. m. an earthquake shock was felt, followed immediately by a slighter shock, the whole lasting about twenty seconds. The streets were at once filled with people. The guests rushed out of hotels in their night clothes, women and children were crying and screaming, and every one more or less alarmed. As far as learned no damage has been done. switch-board was swayed for a second or

Pittsbung, Aug. 31.—At 10 o'clock to-PITTABURO, Aug. 31.—At 10 o'clock to-night an earthquake shock was falt in all parts of the city and Allegheny. The shock lasted about thirty seconds and created the greatest consternation in the hotels and large buildings. In Hotel Anderson and Hotel Duquesne the guests ran into the streets panic stricken, and in the upper stories of the Western Union Telegraph building the swaying of the structure was quite perceptible. uite perceptible.

Dewitt C. Byllsby, of Media, Pa., a guest

quite perceptible.

Dewitt C. Byllsby, of Media, Pa., a guest at the Hotel Duquesne, was sitting in a room on the fifth story with his son and daughter. He says the rocking of the building made him sick at the stomach. Looking out of the window he plainly saw the city ball, an immense stone structure just opposite, tremble and sway back and forth. On the south side the shock seems to have been more severe. Dishes were thrown from shelves, clocks stopped, and the occupants of the house rushed out screaming with terror. On South Nineteenth street the Lotus Club, which was holding a meeting, quickly adjourned, and the members, who were greatly frightened, lost no time in leaving the building. Surrounding towns in all directious report a distinct vibration of the earth at about the same howr. As far as heard from there was no serious damage.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—About 9:53 this ovening a shock of earthquake was felt here, lasting about 30 seconds. The vibrations were from west to east.

DETROIT, MIGH. Aug. 31.—At 9 o'clock to night a shock of earthquake caused considerable excitement in this city. It was of short duration, but was distinctly felt in different parts of the town. In the Free Press building the editorial force made a stampede for the street.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Aug. 31.—Reports are

different parts of the town. In the Free Press building the editorial force made a stampede for the street.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, AUG. 31.—Reports are coming in from all over the city that the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt about \$54. It was more perceptible in the larger buildings. At the Central asylum for insane furniture was turned around, and the patients became so alarmed that the attendants had trouble in getting them to return to their wards. At the institute for blind the shock was so strong that rocking chairs on the floor were made to start in motion, and the chandellers swayed to and fro with such force that they continued for some time afterward in motion. These are samples of the sensation. The teachers at the blind institute refused to return to their rooms after running to the main audience room below. At this point it was accompanied by a low, heavy rumbling sound. The time given at the blind institute was 9:23, local.

CLEVELAND, Offio, Aug. 31.—Au earthquake abock, lasting about one minute, occurred here at 9:30 p.m. Buildings swayed perceptibly. No damage is yet reported. People left the theaters and ran into the street and great excitement prevails.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—At 9:16 p. m.

People 161 the treaters and rather the street and great excitement prevails.

Cincinnati, Aug. 31.—At 9:16 p. m., city time, a slight abock of earthquake was felt here. The printers in the Sun office started to run down stairs thinking the started to run down stairs thinking the building was falling. The shock was quite perceptible at the telephone exchange and other buildings, but it was not noticed much by persons in the streets. The officers and reporters at police head-quartes in the city building made a stam-pede from the shaky building into the

quarters in the city building made a stampede from the shaky building into the street, as the building has been expected to collapse for several years. At all the hotels there was more or less fright and confusion, but no casualties. The same may be said of the theaters, sithough a panic was narrowly averted at Heuck's. All the clocks in the Western Union telegraph office stopped at 8:54, standard time. First motions were very decided oscillations north and south, which settled into vibrations. A general stampede occurred and people left their houses and ran into the streets all over the city. Several public meetings were broken up and the audiences rushed wildly frightened into the streets. The streets were crowded with fear stricken inhabitants who would not go in doors until after the second sbock, which, scarcely perceptible, occurred fifteen injusted later. which, scarcely perceptible, occurred fifteen misutes later. Furniture was moved and windows and lamps were broken in various hotels, but no serious damage is reported. Probably the worst scarc of the night

Probably the worst scare of the night was in the composing room of the Commercial-Gazette office. There the swaying terrified the printers, and a dozen or so jumped out of the windows to the roof of the adjoining building, a distance of six feet. One of them was somewhat bruised in his haste, but was not seriously hurt.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Aug. 31.—Earthquake shock was distinctly felt here about \$552. A portion of the cornice of Denison Hotel was displaced, falling to the pavement, and the tower of the court house rocked to such an extent that the fire watchman on duty fled down stairs.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 31.—Distinct earth-Richmon, Va., Aug. 31.—Distinct earth-quake shock felt here at 9:55 to-night created great excitement. People thrown from their feet and bricks shaken from

houses.

The shock felt here was twenty seconds in coming from Augusts, Ga., and was severest about Greensboro, N. C. At this hour (11 p. m.) this whole city is on the street, and reports from svery section of it show that the shock was as severe as in 1875. An alarm of fire was turned in by a shock from a bor, near the state prison, and shock from a box near the state prison, and in response to it the fire department turned out. The excitement consequent on the ap-proach of the fire engines and the earthproach of the fire engines and the earth-quake frightened the convicts. They made a break for the outer walls and the guards rang the call for the militia. This gave the grounds for the report of the disturb-ance among the seven hundred convicts confined there. The militia turned out and thousands of people flocked to the hills about the prison to see the result. At this hour everything is quiet in the prison and no casualties reported. On the streets the excitement is intense. Barrooms, halls, billiard rooms, and private dwellings are de-serted for the time and many will not go to

billiard rooms, and private dwellings are described for the time and many will not go to sleep to-night. The billiard balls on tables were moved about, breaking up games, and card players threw up their hands. So far no report of loss of iffe or great damage to property has reached the center of the city. Just before the shock the air became 10 degrees cooler, but there was no clouds.

At 11:30 Gov. Lee drove out to the scene, but before he arrived everything had become quiet, the military being on duty and the prisoners in their cells. When the panic first occurred, about fifteen prisoners got out of their cells by breaking the intelegraphed that the earthquake cracked the cracked propert of loss of life or great damage to property has reached the center of the city. Just before the shock the air became 10 degrees cooler, but there was no clouds. At 11:30 Gov. Lee drove out to the scene, but before he arrived everything had become quiet, the military being on duty and the prisoners in their cells. When the panic first occurred, about fifteen prisoners got out of their cells by breaking the inceure bars of the transoms over the cell doors, but they were soon secured without much trouble, the guard firing several shots in the air to bring them under subjection.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Aug. 31.—Quite a severe shock of earthquake was felt here to hight at 9:50. The chandellers at the hotels were shaken and several chairs turned over. Great excitement prevailed for some little time.

RALBIGU, N. C., Aug. 31.—Earthquake shocks were felt here to night, beginning at 9:50 and continuing nearly six minutes. Buildings rocked, wails cracked, floors broke loose from their supports, chimneys fell, and lamps were overturned. The shocks lasted over five minutes. The most of the earth was very decided. The streets rapidly filled with people. Screams

of frightened persons could be heard. Negroes were in great fear. Such decided shocks were never felt here before. Reports show that the shocks were felt all over the state. At Wilmington they were very severe, and came near wrecking several buildings. It is safe to say that no such excitement was ever known here as this earthquake here rang the church bells. It also threw down plastering and rang door bells in houses. The second shock came at 10:04 and lasted about half a minute. The third shock did not come until 10:30 and was very slight. It shook houses very sensibly, however. The movement of the earth from the west was very perceptible. In the first shock houses soon acquired a swinging or oscillating movement, the steadiness of which was remarkable. In the News and Observer office the shaking was similar to that felt in the press room when engines and presses are running. There was a pause of a quarter of a minute in the first shock when the casth seemed. If the phrase can be used, to balance itself. The excitement at this hour (10:45) is not at all abated. Very few persons are asleep and nearly all houses are deserted. Some people will remain out of doors all night, no doubt through pure fear. The weather to-day has been fine. There was rain at 30 clock, but at the time the shock came the sky was unclouded.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 31.—Four severe shocks here to-night. Feople rushed from their houses and from the opera house. Great excetiment prevailed. Earthquake general all over the state. No damage.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 31.—Four severe shocks here to-night. escape of the first. The first shock lasted fully three minutes, and it looked as if buildings would be shaken down. Several chimneys were thrown fown in different parts of the city, but so far no casualties are reported. The streets were filled with people getting away from their shaky houses, and children seresumed in terror. The compasitore in the Register's office had to leave their cases several times, as the building secued to be in imminent

tion. Great excitement exists, and the people of the city are sitting up awaiting another shock and the final result.

LOUSVILLE, KY., Aug. 31.—At 9:13 o'clock, city time, a severe shock of earthquake was felt all over the city, lasting about thirty seconds.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31.—A decided earthquake shock was felt here at about 9:13 p. m., lasting nearly half a minute. The vibrations seemed to be north and south. No damage is as yet reported.

CHATANOGGA, TENN., Aug. 31.—A decided aboek of earthquake was felt here tonight, which lasted tully twenty seconds. Gas lights in the Times building, a stone structure, swayed to and fro, and windows fairly shook. Considerable excitement was created in the city.

NASHULLE, TENN., Aug. 31.—Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here tonight, the longer one at \$554; and the shorter at \$574. It was very perceptible to all in tall buildings, but not felt by the majority of the people.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 31.—A violent shock of earthquake was experienced here at \$55 tonight. Its motion was from north to south, and lasted fully ten seconds. It badga rapid, oscilatinglymovement. Great consternation was felt. Many who were within their offices and residences fied into the street. Numbers who had retired feelings, mot waiting to dress themselves. Guests at the Peabody Hotel hurried down a stairs, thinking the building was falling. It was the severest shock ever experienced in this section of the country.

MOBILE, ALA., Aug. 31.—At 8:50, Mobile time, a very slight shock of earthquake was felt in this city. The movement was from the southwest. It was noticeable in the top floors of houses, making chandeliers swing and giving the people a distinct sensation of moving from side to side. One shock only occurred, lasting about two seconds.

MONTGOMENY, ALA., Aug. 31.—At 8:45 p.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Aug. 31.—At 8:45 p.

MONTGOMENT, ALA., Aug. 31.—At 8:45 p. m. a shock of earthquake was perceptibly felt in this city. Its direction seemed to be east to west. The motion was felt in the beat constructed buildings in the city and lasted several seconds. Some houses rocked and people ran out of them, especially from the upper floors. The shock was not felt by those on the ground or sidewalks. Chicago, Aug. 31.—Errate actions on the part of the barometer in the signal office here this evening caused the sergeant in charge to pause in the center of an observation. His hands, he noticed, trembled violently and for a moment he thought himself tion. His hands, he noticed, trembled violently and for a moment he thought himself
ill. The rocking of a large chair in the
middle of the room quickly brought him to
realization that a quake of the earth was in
progress. The first wave began at
exactly 9:01 p. m., and lasted six
or seven seconds. Its motion was from
west to east, and there were about three or
four vibrations to the second. The barrometer went up 1-100th of an inch in seven
minutes. Soon after the shock it marked
30.17, and continued to rise rapidly. The
effects of the shock were not generally
noticed in Chicago, except in the upper
stories of tall buildings. Persons who happened to be conversing by telephone at the
time suddenly found themselves "cut off"
for a time.

Durntoue, Iowa., Aug. 30.—An earth-

time suddenly found themselves "cut off" for a time.
Durwque, Iowa., Aug. 30.—An earthquake shock was felt here at two minutes before 0 o'clock to night. The printers in the fourth story of the Heraid building ran for their lives down the stafrway, and the audience in the opera house was very much frightened. Many ran from the building. The first wave lasted about ten seconds and the second about six.

St. Louis, Aug. 31.—A very distinct earthquake shock was experienced in this city this evening at 9 o'clock, and lasted for about a quarter of a minute. The shock was not at a'l violent, and resembled the motion of a series of water waves. The guesta occupying the upper floors of the Seuthern and Lindell hotels reashed down stairs badly frightened, fearing

guests occupying the upper moors of the Sauthern and Lindell hotels rushed down stairs badly frightened, fearing that some catastrophe was about to occur. At the Masonic Hall, where a company of Knights Templar were drilling, the pictures swung inward from the walls. The shock was also felt in the Missouri Republican building and at other places throughout the city. No casualites have yet been reported. Baltimons, Aug. 31.—Dispatches from Belaire, Elkton, Easton, Salisbury, Aunapolis, Elicott City, Frederick, Westminster, Hagarstown, Cumberland, and Rockville, Md., and York and Harrisburg, Pa., to the United Press show that the earthquake shocks were general throughout Maryland and the southern part of Pennsylvania.

The Western Union operator at Bowie, Md., about twenty miles from Washington, telegraphed that—the earthquake cracked the walls of his station and stopped the clock.

Acousta, Ga., Aug. 31.—A severe shock

from tables and mantles. No buildings were demolished so far as is known at 10:30 o'clock, and no lives were lost or injury to person reported. Dispatches from the surrounding towns report experiences similar to that of this city.

AUGUSTA, GA., Aug. 31.—All bridges here are safe. Shocks continue to be felt as late as 1:03. The town is still terribly excited. Thousands of people are on the streets and no one is sleeping in Augusta to-night.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 31.—An earth quake shock beginning at 9:36 o'clock and lasting about two minutes was felt here tonight. The vibrations were from north to south, beginning almost imperceptibly, and augmenting until strong enough to swing chandelers violently and cause the woodwork of brick houses to creak. The citizens were much alarmed.

JACKSONVILES, ELA., Aug. 31.—A severe earthquake shock was felt here at 8:45 p. m. shaking buildings so that people ran into the streets in alarm. The oscillations were perfectly regular, lasting more than a minute. They seemed to come from the northwest with a very distinct ramble. A second slight tremor was felt at 9:03. No damage reported.

MILWAKKER, Aug. 31.—Large buildings

second slight tremor was felt at 9:03. No damage reported.

MILWALURER, Aug. 31.—Large buildings were shaken to their foundations here. People field in affright to the street. Windows were broken in numerous buildings, and pletures fell from the wells. No particular damage was done. The shock was felt only in the larger buildings and only in the central part of the city. It was most severe in the fourth ward, in the fashionable resifience district.

COMMUNICATION WITH CHARLESTON CUT

Bence district.

COMMUNICATION WITH CHARLESTON CUTOFF.

New York, Aug. 31.—Since the earthquake shock there has been no telegraphic communication with Charleston, S. C., from any point in the country. The telegraph authorities have been unable to get press dispatches or other communications from there. This circumstance occasions great concern. That section of the country seems to have been the center of the disturbance. Savannah, Ga., reports that the shock was the severest ever fett in that locality, It is known that a bridge in the vicinity of Charleston was shaken from its foundation and the wires all lost, but that is not so serious as the fact that various other points through which there should be a communication with the city are unable to get anything from within several miles of the place.

Advices from Boston say no shock was generally felt there this evening. The New England cities, with one or two exceptions, report not having experienced any unnated disturbance.

New York, Sept. 1.—The point from which the railroad leading into Charleston is reported submerged is Ravenels, a place on the Savannah and Charleston railroad, about eighteen miles distant from the city. It is probable that the part of the track under water has been covered by a heavy rise in the river.

to a processe that the part of the track under water has been covered by a heavy rise in the river.

Up to 2 a. m. there has been no communication from Charleston. The bridge that has fallen carried the telegraph wires into the city. A report has been received from a point twenty-five miles from the city that the railroad tracks leading from there to Charleston have been submerged.

Telegrams from citles in South Carolina and Georgia say the utmost consternation prevalls on account of the non-receipt of news from Charleston, and many fear that a terrible calamity has happened there.

AUGUSTA, GA. Aug. 31.—At Langley, on the South Carolina railroad, fifteen miles from here and 125 miles from Charleston, the earthquake destroyed the mildam, and the water washed away the road bed. A train dashed into the flood and the engineer and fireman were drowned. The engine is now forty feet under water.

VIGOROUS ARTESIAN WELL. Phenomenal Freaks of Nature in Illi-

nois-Rulnous Deluge of Water. CHICAGO, Aug. 31 .- A dispatch was re reived at the city hall this afternoon from the mayor of Belle Plain, Iowa, which states that, an artesian well, four inches in ismeter burst when the depth of 150 feet had been reached in boring, and instantly a volume of water was forced into the air to the distance of several hundred feet. This gradually increased in size and volume until a stream of water fully sixteen inches in diameter was formed, and the upward force of this stream is equal to the power of powder or dynamite. The water in huge volumes is spouting high in the air, and the supply seems inexhaustible. Two gigantic rivers have been formed by this phenomenal water burst, which are running through the town at the rate of twelve miles an hour, carrying everything before them. Houses and lives are threatened by this peculiar freak of nature, and the citizens are appailed at their impending danger, which at present they are powerless to overcome. Finding it impossible to diver this damaging flood an attempt was made to insert sixteen-inch boiler from tubes into the well, but these were instantly blown out and forced high in the air. Finding this plan useless the terrified people attempted to fill up the aperture through which this terrible geyser was spouting its deluge. Fifteen extloads of stone were emptled into the well, but these were forced upward as though propelled by the force of giant powder. Bags of sand were then hastily constructed and cast into the well, but these, too, were hurled into the air. The Chicago and Northwestern railroad was called upon, but up to this evening no alatement in the flow of water was perceptible and the rushing rivers formed by it were washing the channel it had myle deeper and wider, while the basin forms by this immense volume of water was spreading over the low landain the vicinity. The mayor of Belle Plain, in his last extremity, telegraphed to Chicago for the best engineers that could be secured to come immediately to the spot and use their skill and energy in attempting to stop this perilous condition of affairs. City Engineers Arityrestall to when the matter was in diameter was formed, and the upward come immediately to the spot and use their skill and energy in attempting to stop this perilous condition of affairs. City Engineer Artingstall, to whom the matter was referred, at once started out to find an engineer who would supply the demand, and succeeded in Inducing Engineer Morgan to undertake the mission. Messrs. Artingstall and Morgan are, however, both of the opinion that but little if snything can be done to stop the flow of water, but that it may be possible to direct the rivers into less dangerous directions and confine them to their channels. Mr. Morgan left for Belle Plain to night, and if more assistance is necessary, Mr. Artingstall will send all that is needed. This is regarded as one of the most phenomenal freaks of nasend all that is needed. In the regarded as one of the most phenomenal freaks of nature which has yet been known, and the threatened danger to the people and property of Belle Piain demand instant and energetic efforts to stop the rulnous deluge of water.

READING, PA., Aug. 31.—Daniel Ermentrout was to-day nominated for Congress by the hemocrats of the eighth congressional district

Remocrats of the eighth congressional district (Berks county).

Wilkips Banks, Pa., Aug. 21,—The Democratic convention for the Litzerne county portion of the twelfill district was held here this morning. J. H. Swoyer, of Wilkips Barre, was unaulmously nominated for Congress. Mr. Swoyer is the largest individual coal observation in the anthracite field, and is very popular with all classes. Il classes. DAYTON, OHIO, Aug. 31.—Capt. E. S. Williams as nominated for Congress to-day by the tepublicans of the third district.

New York, Aug. 51.—At a meeting of pas-nger agents of the trunk line post in Commis-ener Fink's office to-day the Haitlmore and nio rate war and the appearance of Baltimore nd Orio trains on the Jersey Control tracks ere fully discussed. It was decided to invise the Hallinger and other company, with its subor-mate organization and the emuran, clearing ouse association, to enter the paol of the allimore and other empany refuses to cons-site the pool, there will be a long and bitter site war.

CDL ADD, Aug. 51-The first bale of California ops of the new crop was received in Chicago

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

PRINCE ALEXANDER EN ROUTE FOR PHILIPPOPOLIS.

Menace of Civil War-France Prepar ing to Fight-Aggressive Policy of Gladstonians-China Opposing Russin's Move on Corea.

THENORA, Aug. 31 .- A number of addresses were presented to Prince Alexander, thanking him for returning to Bulgaria, and demanding the execution of the traitors. The prince reviewed the garrison. and subsequently proceeded for Philippopolis via Elena. BUCHAREST, Aug. 31.—It is now an-nounced that the government will not ex-

pel the Bulgarian refugees. Panis, Aug. 31 .- A dispatch to the Jour

Panis, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Journal des Debats from Berlin says: Prince Dolgoroushi will not go to Bulgaria. The Russian officers who were in the Bulgarian army prior to the coup d'estat will not renter Prince Alexander is revice. The dispatch also says that Prince Alexander is not at all sanguine of restoring order, and would abdicate only that he is encouraged by England to persevere.

BEBLIN, Aug. 31.—The correspondent of the Tagbiant at Franzensbad has had an interview with M. de Giers, in which the Russian foreign minister stated that he would return to St. Petersburg on Sept. 3. He would go by way of Berlin and would have another conference in that city with Prince

Blemarck.

M. de Giers caid he did not know what

M. de Giers said he did not know what the czar's present intentions were, but he was sure that Russia would not occupy Bulgaria while that country was tranquil. Russia's position would be very delicate and critical should Prince Alexander Insist upon the execution of the men who led the conspiracy against him.

M. de Giers spoke in condemnation of Prince Alexander's course, and alluding to England's action in the premises, said that she used everything that came within her reach as an instrument against Russia.

FRANCE PREPARING TO PIGHT.

BEBLIN, Aug. 31.—The North German Gazette relterates that Germany has no interest whatever in Bulgaria. It says it is not worth while to keep a single German soldier under arms on account of Bulgaria. The necessity for German armaments is due to France. "Every French newspaper," the Gazette says, "proves that France is making rapid preparations to fight, and that financial sacrifices are being made to raise the efficiency of her army. Germany must always keep her eyes fixed upon France."

MENACE OF CIVIL WAR. MINAGE OF CIVIL WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Dispatches from St.
Petersburg state that the leading Russian
papers affect to have great fears concerning
the fate of Bulgaria, "where," to quote
the language of one of them, "there are two
governments and two armies menacing each
another with civil war." The speedy pacification of Bulgaria, declares one of these
papers, concerns other powers besides Russia.

The Norse Vremue declares that Prince Alexander must be prevented from returning to Sofia, and says that all Russians would en-thusiastically support any steps which Rus-sia might take to provent him.

THE BELFAST RIOTS. THE HELFAST RIOTS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—In the house of commons this afternoon Sir Michael Hicka-Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, stated that during the riots in Belfast one head constable had been killed, five officers and six members of the constabiliary had been seriously wounded, and that altogether 333 polleemen had been more or less injured in the states account or seriously wounded. he various encounters with the rioters

AGGRESSIVE POLICY OF GLADSTONIANS. AGGRESSIVE POLICY OF GLADETONIANS,
LONDON, Aug. 31.—At a meeting to-day
of forty advanced Gladetonian members of
parliament, Mr. Alfred Illingsworth presiding, it was unanimously resolved to favor
a forward and aggressive policy. It was
also decided to notify Sir William Vernon
Harcourt and Mr. John Morley that the
meeting desired that the home rule struggle commenced at the recessional should be strenuously maintained

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE AND GEN. BULLER. DUBLIN, Aug. 31.—The Killarney branch of the National League has notified Geo. Redvers Buller of its readiness to give him every possible assistance if the sole obhim every possible assistance if the sole ob-ject of his mission in Kerry is to suppress crime and outrage. If, however, his mission is to serve landlords, collect rents, and assist at evictions, he must depend on his own resources.

DICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. PRSHI, Aug. 31.—A deputation of German military officers has arrived here to attend the fetes in connection with the bicertennial celebration. The visitors were heartily welcomed. They will be the guests of the emperor and will accompany him to witness the army maneuvers.

EXTENSIVE ENGLISH ENTERPRISES IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 31.—A powerful company of English capitalists, with head-quarters in London, has got possession of an old conceasion for a railroad from Tuxpan to this city, and will build a road which, it is calculated, will involve the expenditure of at least \$25,000,000. This is the most important investment of English capital ever made in Mexico.

The London Bank has bought the concession and secured entire control of the

The London Bank has bought the concession and secured entire control of the
Banco de Empleados. This will have the
effect of placing the latter institution on a
firmer foundation than ever. Owing to the
bank's gaining the right to issue bills, which
had been disputed, and securing other
valuable rights and privileges, this action
on the part of the London Bank will undoubtedly help the continued investment
of English capital here, as, had the bank
failed to secure the continued circulation
of its bills, it would have probably wound
to its affairs and withdrawn from the country.

DESCRIPTION OF SHOOT PERMANENT PERMANENT Thales, Aug. 31.—A farmer named Flahive has been found dead, with a builet through his heart, in a field near his home in North Kerry. It is supposed that he was murdered because of agrarian troubles. Flahive had been cutting hay on a farm from which a tenant had been sylveted.

CHINA WILL OPPOSE RUSSIA'S MOVE ON COREA.

YOKCHAMA, Aug. 31.—Advices from Corea say that, owing to the rumors that Russia intended to establish a protectorate Russia intended to establish a protectorate in Corea, the Chinese minister there telegraphed to the Pekin government asking that troops be sent to the peninsula, and that in compliance with this request the Chinese government dispatched ulne menor-war with troops or board to Corea, and they are now anchored before Chemuipo. The dispatches further say that large numbers of Chinese soldiers had entered Scoul in the disguise of merchants. Great excitement prevailed in that town. Riotous mobs were parading the sireets, and conflicts

were parading the streets, and conflicts were frequent. YOKOHAMA, Aug. 31.—Later advices from Corea any that the Coreans eposed the landing of Chinese marines, whose object was unknown, and a conflict ensued in which a number were wounded.

ANOTHER SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ANOTHER SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—In the bouse of commons this evening Peter Esslemont (liberal) moved an amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech expressing regret that the crofters act had not removed the grievances of the crofters which led to its passage. The amendment was supported by Messrs. McLaren, Clark, and Mason, Gladstonian, and by all the Paraellites. Mr. S. Mason, liberal, member for Middle Lanarkshire, in his speech, said that Scotland demanded home rule. [Applance.]

Dr. C. Canner (nationalist), member for

A NOBLE GIFT TO OHIO.

Formal Dedication of the State's New Agricultural Fair Grounds-Speeches by Gov. Foraker, Ex-Senator Thurman, and Senator Sherman.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 31 .- The new grounds of the state board of agriculture were formally dedicated to-day. This being "Columbus day," many of the business and manufacturing houses of the city were closed,

and everybody went to the fair. The exercises consisted mainly in speechmaking by Gov. Foraker, Judge Allen G. Thurman, and Senator John Sherman, who were exercised to the grounds in carriages.

After an introductory speech by Gen. S. H. Hurst on behalf of the state board of agriculture Gen. Foraker responded in a brief speech accepting, on behalf of the state, the noble gift of the grounds. He congratulated the board on their energy and success, and said that it was a comfort to know that the state fair at last had a home. He was frequently applauded.

After Gov. Foraker concluded Judge Thurman was introduced and made a short speech which was well received and loadly cheered.

Senator Sherman was then introduced, and made the speech of the day. After opening with a pleasing outline of the growth of the Industrial interests of the country and showing the benefits of invention.

and made the speech of the day. After opening with a pleasing outline of the growth of the industrial interests of the country and showing the benedits of invention, he proceeded to consider the disalvantages of the great change that has been made in the last forty years and to discuss the remedies proposed. The regulation of the railroads, he said, was one of the most important questions which he would only state, leaving Congress to argue it.

Concerning protection there might be a difference of opinion. Nearly everbody, said he, admits that we can and ought to levy taxes on imported rather than on domestic goods, but one party says that it ought to be done for revenue only, and another says for protection as well. Now I am for both. The Ohio people ought to agree that whatever principle is applied ought to extend to the productions of the farm as well as those of the workshop. We ought, also, to agree that the same principle ought to extend to the ramatic ought to be excluded. They added enormously to our wealth, and made us what we are, but now with changed conditions there is a growing feeling that ever so great a cood may have elements of danger in it. "It is sufficient to say," said Senator Snerman, "that with our growing population we must commence the study of these problems of social order and employment that have occupied the stention of European countries; we must cultivate a stronger national feeling. The civil war has removed the great cause of our dissension. Let us feel that as members of the great American family we are all akin to each other, that we cherish the same flag, enjoy the same liberty, are ensitted to the same protection, and are common heirs of an inheritance of free institutions founded upon the valor and wisdom of our ancestors, and preserved and strengthened by this generation. The farmers of America are the strength of his country."

Mayor C. C. Walcutt then made a short speech, after which three cheers were given

country."
Mayor C. C. Walcutt then made a short speech, after which three cheers were given and the fair was declared open. The day's entertainment concluded with a running

THE CRISIS REACHED. Luger Beer Brewers' Association Re-

selve to Recognize No Union But the Knights of Labor. PRILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Ever since the organization of the brewers employes sev-eral months ago, the men and the employers have been kept in continual hot water, it is claimed, through the arbitrary actions of the officers of the Brewers' Assembly. The crisis was reached to-day when a largely attended meeting of the Philadelphia Lager Beer Brewers' Association was held. The situation was throughly discussed, all of the brewers being present. It was resolved

the brewers being present. It was resolved by a unanimous vote to recognize no union but the Knights of Labor. The following is the official report of the meeting: At a meeting of the Philadelphia Luger Beer Brewers Association held this day it was unan-imously adopted that, beginning with date, this association formally recognize the Knights of Labor, to the exclusion of all other labor organizations. Employers are requested to

any other conditions accumowed an under the old union. Philadelphia Lager Browers' Association, Henny P. Chowell. Becretary.

The notice will be posted in every brewery in Philadelphia to morrow morning. How it will be received by the men remains to be seen. Trouble is expected, but the boss brewers are determined to stand by their action, let the consequence be what it way. way. We are tired of having labor agitators

A LAW-ABIDING KENTUCKIAN. A Candidate for Congress Gives Sensible Reasons for Declining to Fight a

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 31 .- John S. Rhea, a lawyer of Russellville, is a candidate for Congress in the third district, which is now represented by John E. Halsell. The latter is a candidate for re-election, and a hot contest for the Democratic nomination is in progress. At a recent public meeting at Filkton, Rhea, in a speech, charget one T. Y. Hite with certain electioneering statements in behalf of Halsell. Hite sent Rhea a note asking for a retraction, which was refused. Hite then sent a challenge to a duel. Upon receipt of this Mr. Rhea wrote a reply in which he declined to fight a duel for several reissons. One was because "he had no sort of sympathy for the code that with deliberate intent sought the shedding of one's own or another's blood," Another was that the laws of God and man forbate it, and the final reason was that he had one dependent upon him for support, and owed protection to her, and that an acceptance would disbar him from the practice of the profession he had adopted as a livelihood, and would leave him without the means of support. ontest for the Democratic nomination is

Philadelphia, Aug. 31.—Donnia Kinsella, a alson keeper, was arrested to day and com-

New Youn, Aug. Bi.-in the case of Mary Kimk, the atleged Philadelphia confidence

Naw York, Aug 31.—The new steamship Fi Monte, of the Southern Paside Company,

For District of Columbia-Fair weather, ortherly winds, nearly stationary tempera-

Thermometric resumps—a m., 77.0°; 7p, m., 77.0°; 7p, m., 70.0°; 10 p, m., 67.0°; 11 p, m., 67.0°; mean temperature, 70.3°; maximum, 77.0°; minimum, 60.0°; mean relative humidity, 72.0°;

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

SUSPICION FALLS ON JAMES T. BRAD-FORD AS THE GUILTY MAN.

The Mulatto Who Wanted to Marry Minute Tinney-Capt. John Dixon the Victim-His Sloop Found Deserted and Cabin Reeking With Blood.

Capt, Thomas Ross, of the steamer Wakefield, brought the news last night of the sloop Mary J. being found abandoned, by a number of people living near Colton's Landing, about fifty miles down the The sloop's sails were set, and when the vessel was boarded the deck was found bestneared with blood. The captain's cabin was also blood. The captain's cable was also dispersate fight had taken place. None of the crew were on board of the vessel, and the fact that a murder had taken place was apparent. On a table in the captain's cabin was found a letter addressed "Mrs. John Dixon, Baltimore, Md.," in which it was stated that there was money to be sent her about w. The alone was towed into Sixon, Baitmore, Md., 'in which it was stated that there was money to be sent her shortly. The sloop was towed into St. Jerome landing. The facts as stated were given Capt. Ross when his boat landed at Colton's. The position of the sloop and the freshoess of the blood stains indicated that the murder had not long been committed. It was learned at the river wharves last night that Capt. John Dixos, of Baltimore, commanded the sloop, and that she hal left Biscoc's wharf, at the foot of Tenth street, last Monday. The crew that strived with her were paid off and discharged. Monday a small colored boy and James T. Bradford, the young mulatto, who was arrested here some days ago for attempting to marry Minnie Tinney, a white girl, were shipped. These two constituted the crew of the sloop. The belief is strong that Bradford murdered the captain and threw the body overboard. He and the boy then made their escape. The people of the vicinity of Colton's are searching for the murderor. It is likely that to-day fuller particulars will be gotten of the affair.

Secretary of State Bayard received yester-day afternoon a telegram from Mr. A. C. bedewick, who was recently sent on a ssion to Mexico, stating that the atories

mission to Mexico, stating that the stories circulated about him were ridiculously faise and that proof to that effect would be produced whenever he was called upon by the Secretary of State therefor.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 31.—Mr. Sedgwick, the special American envoy, had another consultation with Minister Jackson yesterday for the purpose of procuring data for his report to Secretary Bayand on the Cutting case. At the American legation nothing is said regarding the rumors in circulation concerning Mr. Sadgwick, Minister Jackson has taken no part in the matter. matter.

The commission of Thomas E. Benedict s public printer has been received at the

white house, bearing the President's signa-ture, of date the 20th of Aug. It is under-stood that the new public printer will re-lieve Mr. Rounds about the 15th of Sept.

New York, Aug. 31.—The will of Samuel Colville, of this city, the well-known theatri-Colville, of this city, the well-known theatrical manager, was filed to day. It is dated Oct.

1, 1882. The executors are David F. Colvillo,
of St. Louis and Chicago, a son of the deceased; Charles L. Wheeler, of Bradford, Pa.,
and Robert E. Miles, of Chicimant. The will
reads: "I give and bequeath to my sincere and
attached friend, companion, and whigh it
maden name was Emeline Boxenquest, now
of the Westminster Hotal, \$29,000, to be paid
here at once on my death to my executors from
each in New England Mortgage Seenrity Company certificates of Shares, United States 4 per
cent. bonds, or Wiggin's Ferry above of St.
Louis, and to Charles L. Wheeler, of Bradford,
Pa., in trust for his son Charles, of the same
place, \$1,000." All the remainder of the estate, real and personal property, is bequeathed
to the son, Bavid F. Colvillo. The estimated
value of the estate is \$10,000. Eme Raseau,
mentioned in the will, afterward became the
wife of Manager Colville. Yesterday sha, with
the son, waived all rights, and will not contest
the will. The widow lives in this city.

Interstate Grangers' Piente.

Interstate Grangors' Picute. anssuune, Aug. SL.—The formal op: f the interstate picnic of the Patrons of Hus andry took place to-day at Williams Grove

New York, Aug. 31.—The meeting of coar managers held to-day at the office of Fredmanagers held to-day at the office of Fredorick A. Potts was very largely attended. After a long discussion it was decided to advance
stove, egg, and chestnut coal 15 cents per ton,
and grate 10 cents. The meeting then adjourned until September 14. The condition of
the coal trade at present was said by President
Potts to be very good. All companies have
maintained the advance made at the last
meeting, and the stock of coal on hand has
been greatly reduced. The present convention
of coal producers he considered the most saiisfactory one ever field. Among those present
were J. C. Hartt, treasurer of the Polaware and
Hudson Cana. Company: W. H. Sayre, presdent of the Lehigh Valley road, and E. H.
Mesde, secretary of the Pennsylvania Coal
Company.

A Mysterious Suicide.

A Mysterious Suicide. New York, Aug. 31.—Henry Parker Todd, on of Paul P. Todd, a wealthy lawyer, shot and killed himself to day at his father's resi-

Murdered in the Woods.

Mouse Camel, Fa., Aug. 31.—Authory Gilliespie, a prominent groes of Mount Carmel, left here on horseback for Shanokin yesterday. Last evening his horse was found roaming through the woods, and a search fits insering discovered Gilliespie's dead body on an abandoned road. A built him was found in his head. Three rough characters who were seen in the vicinity are suspected of his nurder.

Canal Boatmen's Troubles Ended.

Thousand see for the first time in our "Sen-POLITICAL POINTS.

John H. Overall, a St. Louis lawyer, is the competitor of Representative Glover for the D. Diocratic nomination for Congress in the binth Missouri district, but Mr. Glover is cuturely confident of success.

The efforts of the Democrats of the twelfile Fernisylvania district to induce Master Workman Fowderly to accept the nomination for Congress were upsuccessful, and therefore the convention nominated J. H. Swoyer, of Wilkess-Farre. Mr. Powderly positively declined to take any part whatever in politics.

take any part whatever in politics.

Albert Griffen, of Manhattan, Kan, , who is the originator of the auti-salpon Republican league, is at Columbus, Ghio, saking the state committee for appoint delegates, from Onto the national conformed to be finded in Chicago, commencing sept. 11. Mr. Griffen's idea is array the Republican party as against the highest dealers, and do away with the thirt party by making an league between the Republicans as a temperature and the Demosrata as a liquor party.